City-wide FSM services in Faridpur, Bangladesh: capacities and behaviours

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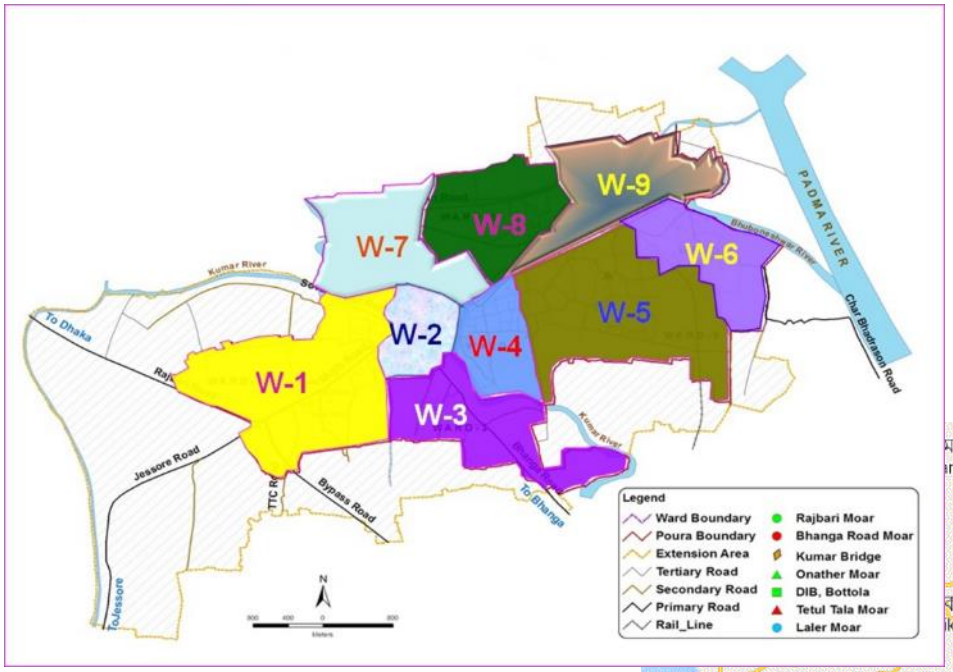
FARIDPUR POURASHAVA FARIDPUR

UKaid from the British people

PRACTICAL ACTION
Technology challenging poverty

April 2018

Faridpur Municipality



140km from Dhaka

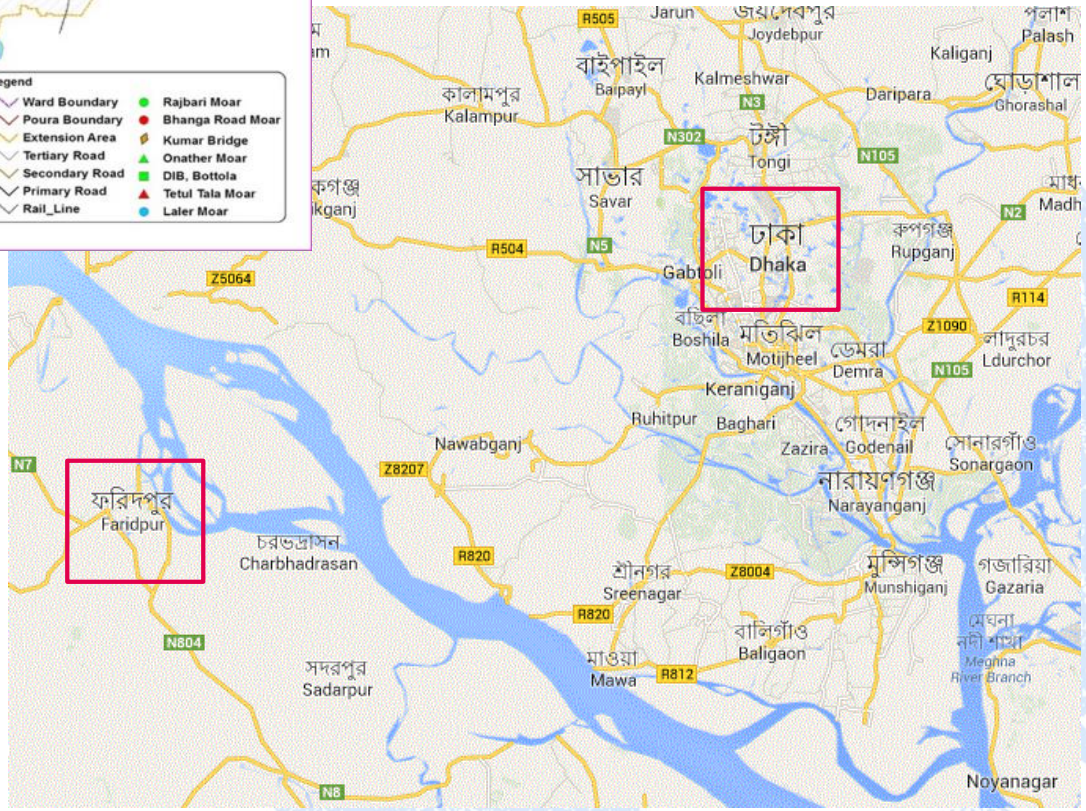
9 wards

Population ~130,000

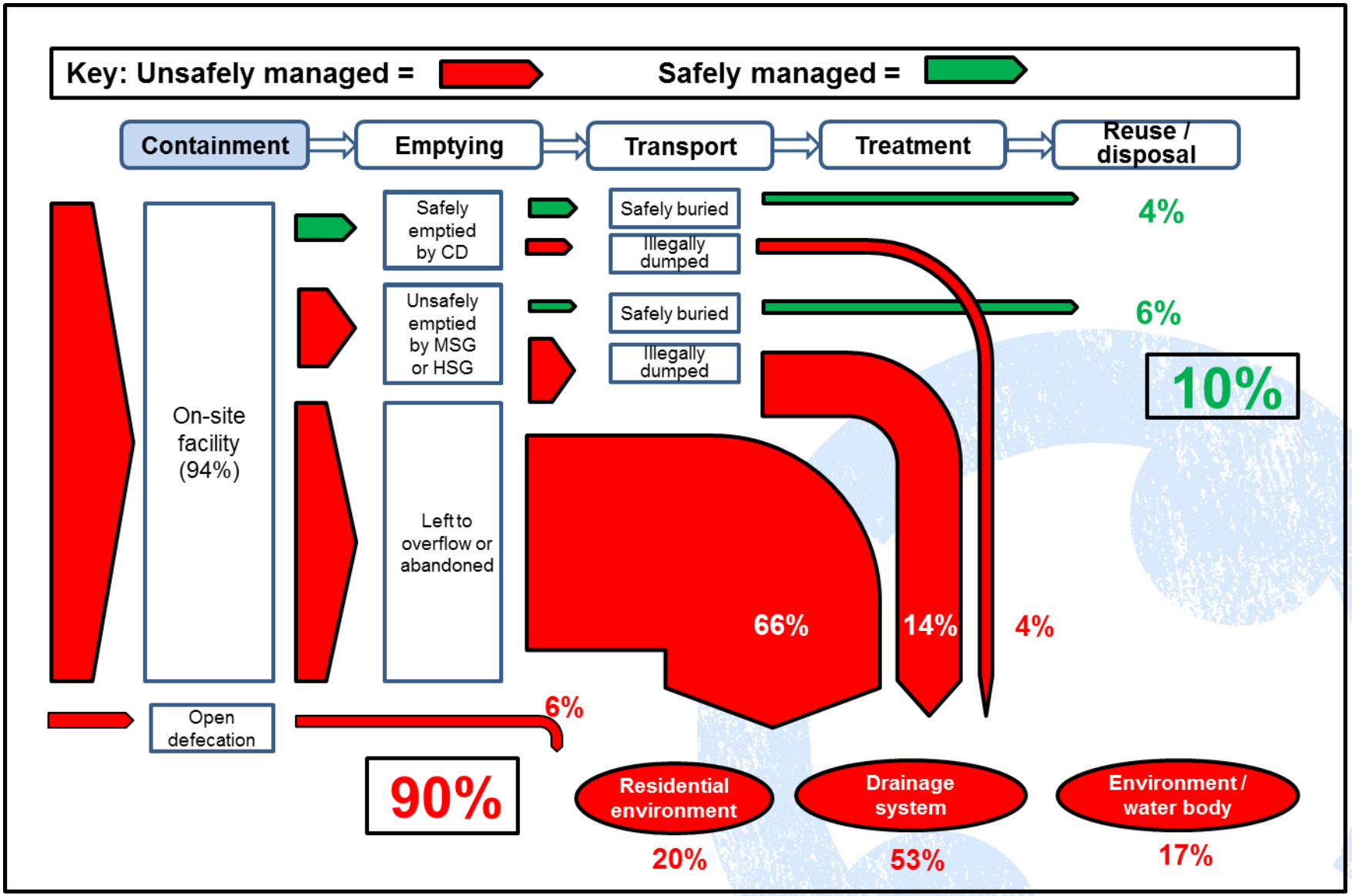
Households ~30,000

Institutions: 425

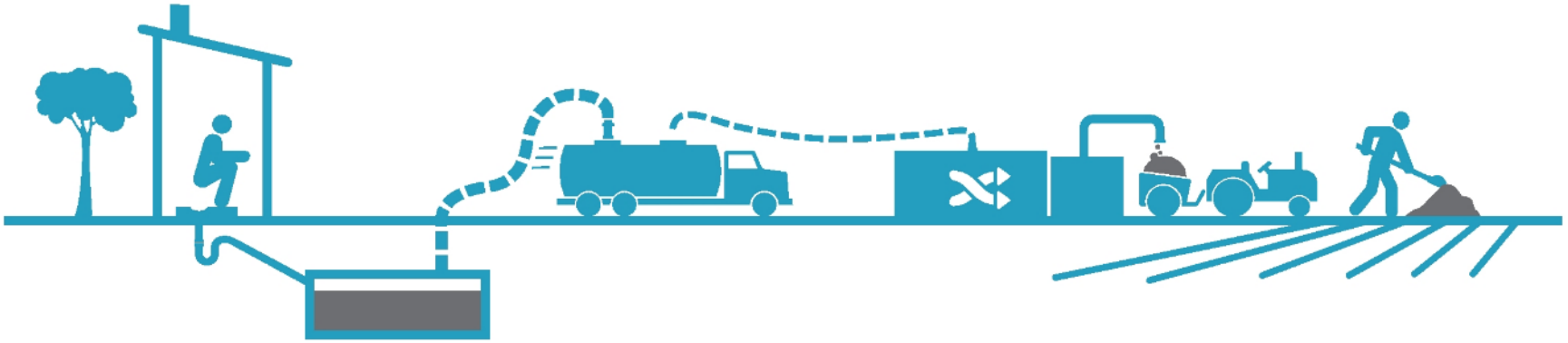
Toilets ~29,600



SFD in 2014


Key: Unsafely managed =
Safely managed =
Containment
Emptying
Transport
Treatment
Reuse / disposal
On-site facility (94%)
Open defecation
Safely emptied by CD
Unsafely emptied by MSG or HSG
Left to overflow or abandoned
Safely buried
Illegally dumped
Safely buried
Illegally dumped
4%
6%
10%
66%
14%
4%
6%
90%
Residential environment
Drainage system
Environment / water body
20%
53%
17%

A systemic approach to FSM in Bangladesh



CONTAINMENT › EMPTYING › TRANSPORT › TREATMENT › REUSE/DISPOSAL

Improving containment standards in the city

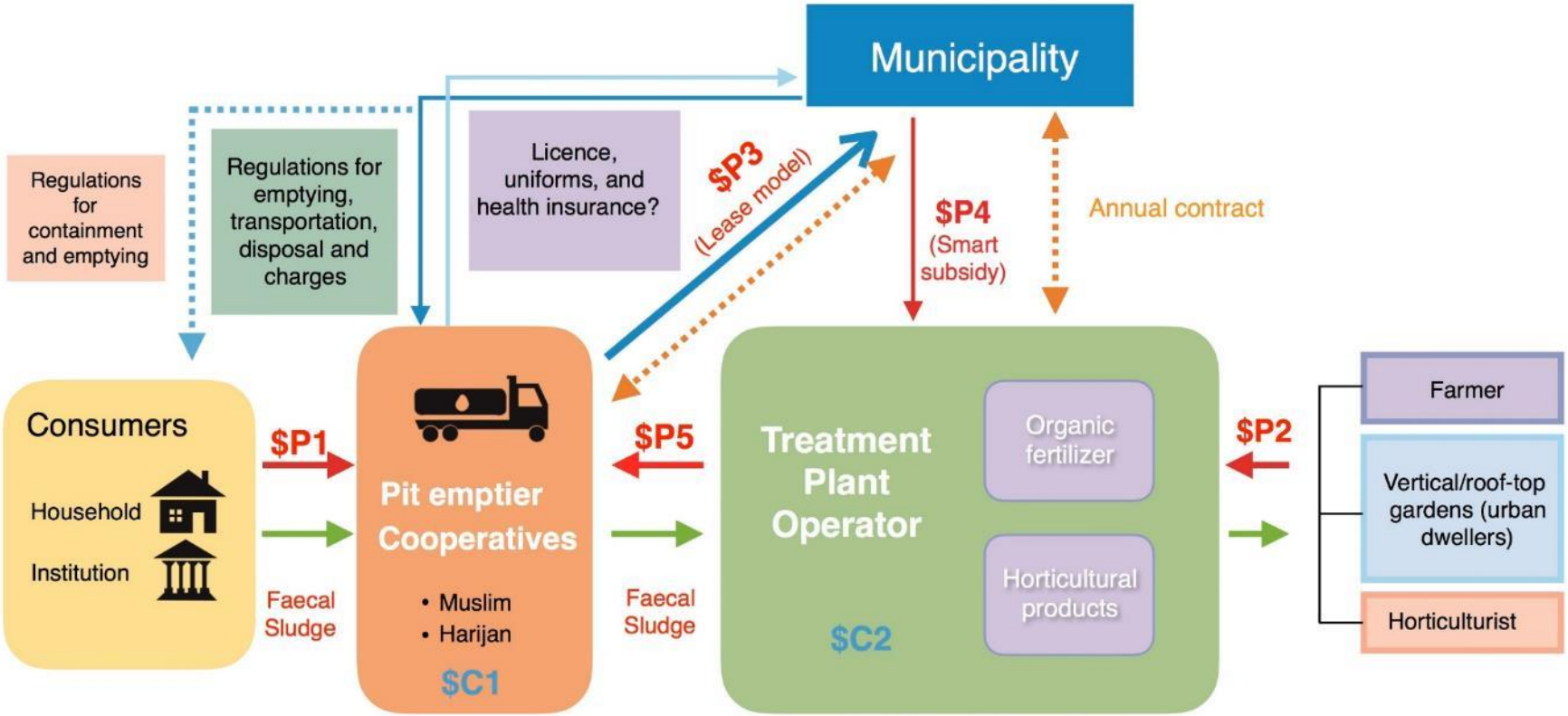
PPP for collection and transportation

Sludge Treatment Plant and PPP

Facilitating enabling environment for private businesses to supply FSM services

Business model that involves Public and Private

FSM institutional arrangement and business model, Faridpur



Project strategies

Safe containment promoted

Better, safer service of pit-emptying

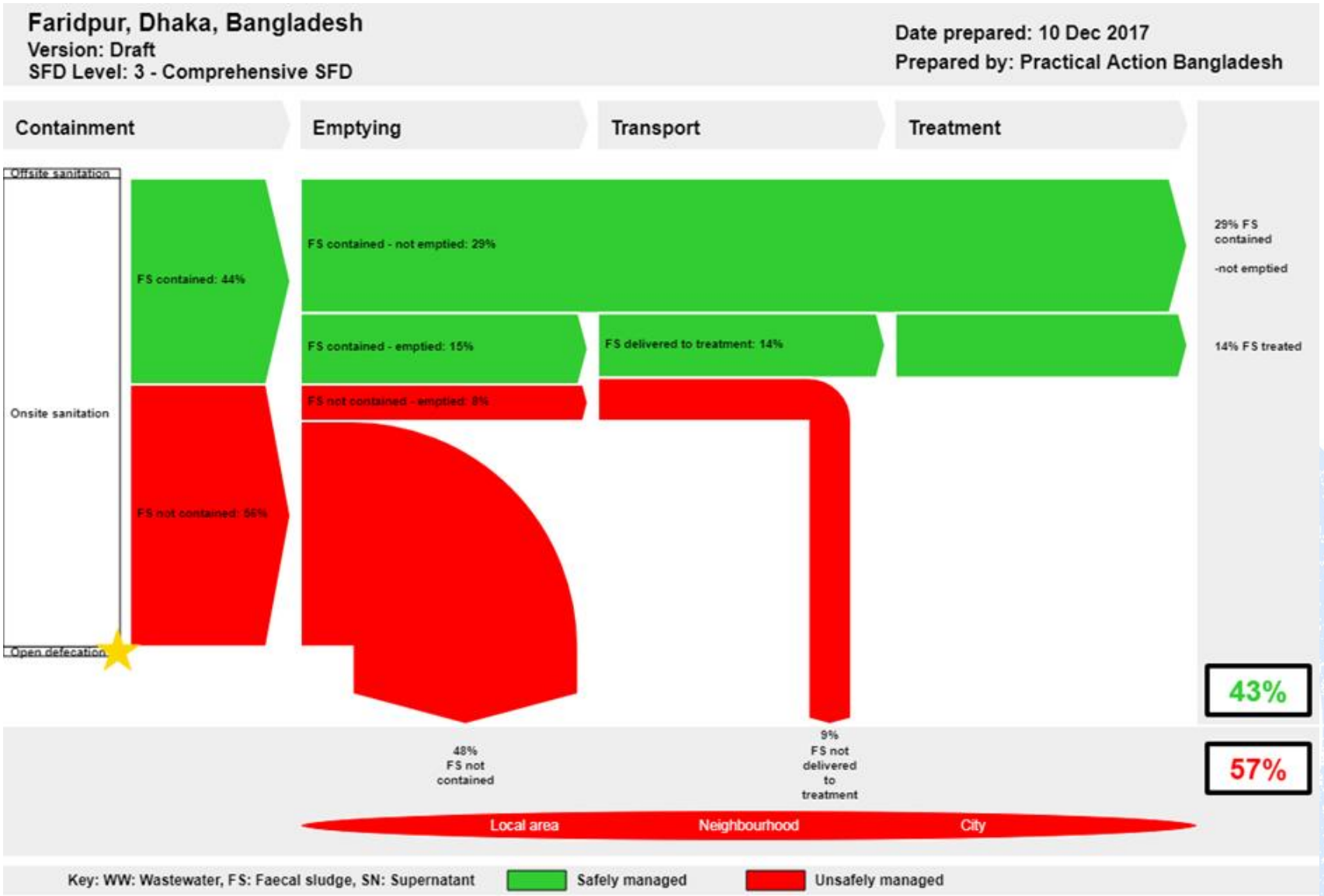
Co-ordination and learning

Improving demand for pit-emptying services

Business viability of treatment / composting plan

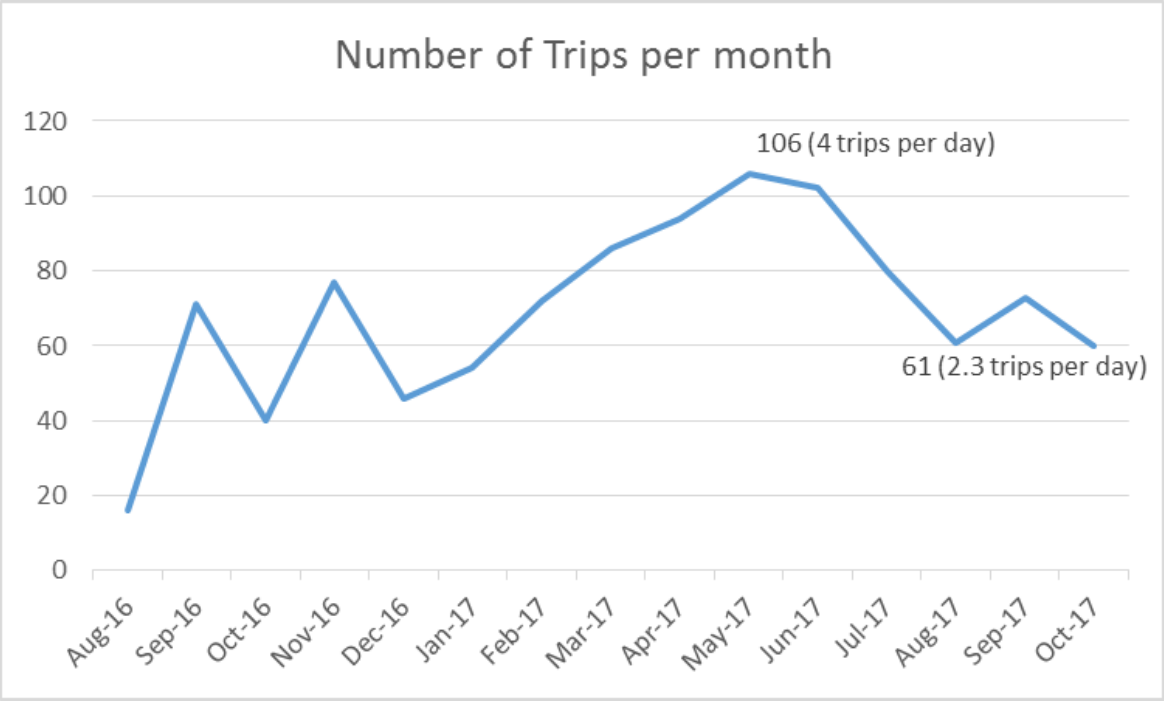
National regulatory framework for FSM

Situation December 2017



The SFD Promotion Initiative recommends preparation of a report on the city context, the analysis carried out and data sources used to produce this graphic.
Full details on how to create an SFD Report are available at: sfd.susana.org

Capacity of pit emptiers



Average 2.8 trips per day (6 day week)

Delivering 4-8 m3 to plant per day

Design capacity 24 m3 per day (12 trips)

Average $361 profit per month for the group

Constraints:
Only one Vacutug.
Only one of two groups so far.
For whole town, would need a bigger treatment plant.

Demand and containment

- Increased level of emptying compared with previous system.
  - 14% now taken to disposal plant from 0%
  - 29% emptied and buried up from 10%
- System now more financially sustainable, better managed, and safer
- Still 48% of people deliberately or due to design of containment / septic tank, leave toilets to overflow to the environment.

Challenges ahead

- Different challenges arise as initial ones are overcome
- Behaviour change campaigns will continue to be needed, perhaps with a focus on safe containment.
- Additional capacities will be needed (for emptying and treatment) including potentially need for new groups.
- Refining the business model also an evolving process over time!

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http://policy.practicalaction.org.uk

Thanks !